

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ERYNNIS  
(THANAOS AUCT.), (LEPIDOPTERA-  
RHOPALOCERA-HESPERIIDAE)

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**Erynnis meridianus** new species

Male. Upperside. Primaries, dark brown; two darker spots near the base, one in the cell and one below it; a dark spot from the center of the costal margin across the cell; a band of dark spots from the costal margin above the cell-end, curving around and under it and extending to just outside of the center of vein 1, all of these spots are rather indistinct; another dark and more distinct antemarginal band from just before the apex to vein 1, parallel to the outer margin; a pale, minute marginal dot at the vein ends; between vein 1 and the inner margin is entirely dark; lightly overscaled with whitish between the two outer bands; a few scattered scales of the same color in the discal area; a roundish spot in the cell near the end, which may be absent; another between veins 3-4, beyond the cell-end; a smaller one between veins 2-3, below the cell-end, which may be absent; four subapical spots; all of these spots are whitish, semi-hyaline; fringes dark brown.

Secondaries, dark brown, with a hazy indication of a marginal and antemarginal band of paler spots, parallel to the outer margin; fringes dark brown at their base, paler at the ends.

Underside. Primaries, paler than above, between vein 1 and the inner margin very much lighter than the rest of the wing; a marginal and antemarginal band of paler spots, parallel to the outer margin; apex lightly scaled with whitish; semi-hyaline spots of the upper surface repeated; fringes brown, slightly paler at their base, giving the effect of a fine marginal line.

Secondaries, brown, a little paler than above, often with a purplish sheen, very pronounced in fresh, unfaded specimens; the marginal and antemarginal bands of pale spots hazy, as above; fringes brown, paler at the tip, with the fine line at their base, as in the primaries; an occasional specimen shows two very minute white dots near the outer angle, similar to those found in *propertius* Scudder and Burgess and *juvenalis* Fabricius.

Body, above and beneath, brown; head, brown; palpi, brown, intermixed with whitish; legs, brown; antennæ, above, brown, beneath, spotted light at the joints; club, above, brown, beneath, yellowish, tip, reddish. Costal-fold present.

Female. Upperside. Primaries, similar to the male, except that the ground-color is lighter, the bands more distinct, the one around the cell-end composed of streaks and sagittate spots, the whitish overscaling more extensive, giving the wings a more variegated appearance.

Secondaries, same as the male, slightly paler in color, the marginal and antemarginal spots a little more distinct.

Beneath, same as the male, the fine basal line of the fringes more pronounced.

Expanse. Male, 42-46 mm; female, 42-44 mm.

Described from 19 males and 7 females, from Arizona and Texas.

Holotype, male, White Mountains, Arizona, July; allotype, female, Globe, Arizona, May; both collected by Mr. O. C. Poling; deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Paratypes. Five males, July, 1 female, August, Prescott, Arizona; 1 male, Redington, Arizona; 1 female, Mohave County, Arizona; September, 1 male, 1 female, White Mountains, Arizona; 1 female, Paradise, Arizona; July, 2 males, Kerrville, Texas; 1 male, Shovel Mountains, Texas, May, in collection of Dr. William Barnes, Decatur, Illinois; 1 male, White Mountains, Arizona, July, in collection of Dr. A. W. Lindsey, Granville, Ohio; 4 males, 1 female, Paradise, Arizona, July, 1 male, White Mountains, Arizona, July, 2 males, 1 female, Alpine, Texas, July, in collection of the author.

The specimens in the collection of the author from Paradise, Arizona, were collected by Mr. O. C. Duffner, those from the White Mountains, Arizona, and Alpine, Texas, by Mr. O. C. Poling.

Superficially *meridianus* greatly resembles *horatius* Scudder and Burgess and there does not appear to be any constant characters to separate them in all cases other than the male genitalia, the form of which is quite different in the two species; naturally there is also a resemblance to *juvenalis* Fabricius; *meridianus* is, however, of less contrasty appearance and with the whitish over-scaling of the primaries not so heavy and extensive; also the two white spots near the outer angle of the secondaries beneath are usually absent in *meridianus* and usually present in *juvenalis*;

the genitalic form is also different in the two species, that of *meridianus* more nearly resembling the form of *propertius*, but constantly differing in all of the specimens examined; superficially *meridianus* may be separated from *propertius* by the somewhat broader wing shape and the much reduced whitish overscaling.